

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AFTERMATH OF THE MARC TRAIN
CRASH; HONORING THE CREW
AND THE JOB CORPS

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, a few short weeks ago, many Americans were shocked by the loss of life in the Amtrak/Maryland Commuter Rail [MARC] railroad tragedy. Among those who died were eight outstanding young people who were turning their lives around: Dante Swain, 18, Baltimore; Michael Woodson, 26, Philadelphia; Diana Hanvichid, 17, Woodbridge, Virginia; Lakeisha Marshall, 17, Capitol Heights, Maryland; Carlos Byrd, 17, Baltimore; Claudius Kessoon, 20, Landover, Maryland; Thomas Loatman, 23, Vienna, Virginia; and Karis Rudder, 17, Elmhurst, New York. Three fine MARC train crew members also died while heroically trying to save the passengers instead of themselves: Richard Orr, James Quillen, James Majors, all of Maryland.

The young people were enrolled in the Job Corps at the time of their deaths. They were participants in one of the oldest and most successful Federal programs that gives at-risk youth a chance to build positive lives for themselves. They were striving to create the kind of lives that the MARC train crew members had made for themselves—responsible, productive, and hard working. The ideals of the Job Corps represent the dreams of these young people and the lives of the MARC train crewmen.

The Job Corps was born in 1964, during the Great Society of Lyndon Johnson. It is one of that era's most productive and effective offsprings. As the Nation's largest and most comprehensive residential job training and education program for at-risk youth, the Job Corps has provided more than 1.6 million disadvantaged youth with a pathway to prosperity and productivity. Some Job Corps graduates have become millionaires, Ph.D.s, judges, psychologists—even a World Heavyweight Boxing champion [George Foreman].

The Job Corps was established as a public-private partnership. Under a contract with the U.S. Department of Labor, private industry operates almost 80 percent of the Job Corps centers. The remaining centers are managed through contracts with such Government agencies as the Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service.

Job Corps students are young people between the ages of 16 and 24 who are making a determined effort to achieve a productive, responsible life. Job Corps statistics show that their determination pays off: Seven out of ten Job Corps students go on to full-time employment, enlistment in the military, or further education at the college level.

The return on the financial investment in the Job Corps brings impressive results. A 1983 study showed that the Job Corps yields a 46-percent return to society on every dollar invested in it. The average cost per Job Corps student is \$15,426 over a 7.5 month period—the average length of stay—This translates into \$67 per student per day. The cost-benefit ratio of the Job Corps is dramatic when you compare this expenditure to the yearly per student cost at a public university—\$17,246—or the average cost to incarcerate a juvenile for 1 year—\$38,000—or the cost per cadet for 1 year at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point—\$62,250.

The young people who perished were students at the Harpers Ferry Job Corps site in West Virginia. It is one of 110 centers nationwide, including Puerto Rico, where approximately 60,000 young people are turning their lives around. A residential center, the Harpers Ferry Job Corps Center, provides basic education and the chance to earn a high school equivalency degree, training in life skills, as well as medical services and vocational counseling. The 210 students enrolled there are preparing to enter the construction trades, and business, clerical, and health occupations.

The loss of the admirable young Harpers Ferry Job Corps members and the brave MARC train crew cannot be replaced. However, we can celebrate their hopes, dreams, and successes through the Job Corps.

CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEENAGE
PREGNANCY

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to your attention a bipartisan effort to prevent teenage pregnancy. The National Campaign to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy proposes to garner support from State and local governments, as well as the media to encourage activities that would "reduce teenage pregnancy by supporting values and stimulating actions that are consistent with a pregnancy free adolescence."

The ever-increasing number of teenage mothers poses economic and moral dilemmas for the Nation. Out-of-wedlock births to American teenagers rose 150 percent between 1970 and 1990. Of these pregnancies 82 percent were unintended. This rise in unintended pregnancies has the potential to negatively impact the economic future of the United States. It is therefore imperative that we work together to decrease the number of teenage pregnancies before they reach epidemic proportions.

As it stands, nearly half of teen mothers are on AFDC within 5 years of the birth of their

first child. It has been estimated that 53 percent of AFDC benefits go to families that began as a result of a teenage pregnancy. The effect on the children born to these young girls is devastating. Eighty percent of these children live in poverty, as opposed to 8 percent of children born to women over the age of 20.

The National Campaign to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy proposes to use national and community based organizations—including religious organizations—to encourage concerted efforts to educate ourselves on teenage pregnancy. By involving State and local organizations, we ensure that each community develops a program that reflects its particular set of values.

The success of this initiative would not only lighten the burden on the Federal Government, but also allow for a brighter future for millions of our Nation's youth.

RICHARD C. LEE ON HIS 80TH
BIRTHDAY MARCH 14, 1996

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker: On March 12, 1996 the Honorable Richard C. Lee celebrated his 80th birthday. Today he is being honored by Albertus Magnus College. It is with tremendous pleasure that I rise today to salute this incredible individual, who means so much to me and has contributed so much to the city of New Haven.

Dick's dedication to the city of New Haven is illustrated by a lifetime of public service. His career began as a reporter and later a wire editor for the New Haven Journal Courier. He later became editor of the Yale News Digest and director of the Yale University News Bureau. Dick then went on to a career as a public servant. After twice running and losing, he became New Haven's youngest mayor in 1953. He served for 6 years, longer than any mayor since.

There was an historic dimension to Dick Lee's administration. During his tenure as mayor, he was deeply involved with and dedicated to issues of urban renewal. He initiated an economic revitalization plan, marking a turning point in New Haven's history. He was particularly interested in the human side of urban redevelopment. He incorporated community outreach into the public school system, and added staff to the public schools to facilitate relationships between faculty members and students, and developed job training programs. He also served as president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Dick's success in New Haven and solid reputation led to his becoming the principal adviser on urban affairs

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, where he led the way for similar programs throughout the country.

After retiring as mayor, Dick continued to serve his community by serving as executive director of the United Way of Greater New Haven from 1975 to 1980. Dick's later achievements include an appointment to the Committee on Judicial Review in 1976 and chairing the State Library Board from 1984 till 1986. In 1987 he was appointed to the Judicial Review Council. He later joined Union Trust as the chairman's representative in New Haven.

On a personal and political level, the DeLauro and Lee families have been close for years. I witnessed firsthand his knowledge, insight, and caring for the New Haven community. My mother, Luisa DeLauro, served on the Board of Aldermen under Dick's administration. I fondly remember Dick's relationship with my father, Ted DeLauro. They were great friends and worked together on numerous projects for the betterment of the New Haven community. Throughout my life, Dick has been both a mentor and a friend to me.

On September 13, 1987, Dick was inducted into the Knights of St. Gregory, a papal honor for "exemplary conduct as a citizen living up to his full measure of influence and creativity in the community." It is exactly this commitment to community that distinguishes the life of Richard Lee and it is with great pleasure that I commend him for a lifetime of achievement and service to our community. I join his wife Ellen, his children, Sally, David, and Tara, and his many friends and family members in wishing Dick a very happy 80th birthday.

TRIBUTE TO TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GLEN BROWDER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. BROWDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House to the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine and its 50 years of service to the State of Alabama and to the United States of America.

A 12-month observance of the school's founding in 1945 will culminate this weekend with a special celebration in Alabama on Sunday, March 17.

Tuskegee Institute, which was renamed Tuskegee University in 1984, is one of the outstanding educational institutions in the Third Congressional District of Alabama, which I have the privilege to represent.

Tuskegee's school of veterinary medicine was the first in the southeastern region of the United States that would give African-Americans an opportunity to obtain an education in veterinary medicine. In this capacity, the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine fulfilled an urgent health manpower need during the 1940's and 1950's by educating African-Americans who provided significant service to the rapidly growing livestock industry in the southeast.

Even after the legal desegregation of the United States in 1964, the school continued to serve as a national resource for training of minority veterinarians. It has the distinction of having educated over 72 percent of all African-American veterinarians educated in the United States since 1945. In the last 5 years, 10 percent of all Hispanic-American veterinarians educated in the United States and 59 percent of all African-American veterinarians have come from the Tuskegee school.

The Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine, which continues to be the only school of veterinary medicine on the campus of a historically black college/university, is also the most racially, culturally, ethnically, and geographically diverse school of veterinary medicine in North America.

The Tuskegee school was accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association before its first class of five students were awarded the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine in 1945. It has maintained that accreditation every year since then.

Since its founding, The Tuskegee University School of Medicine has graduated 1,376 men and women. Most of them still maintain productive careers in various specialties and subspecialties in clinical and non-clinical practices in 43 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and 17 foreign countries.

Ten years ago, on May 14, 1986, the school established an International Center of Tropical Animal Health. It was the first center of its kind in the United States to offer the combination of education, research, and consultation services to Third World countries.

Graduates of the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine have contributed significantly to the betterment of their State and Nation. For 50 years, they not only have ministered to the medical and surgical needs of the pets and livestock of Alabamians, but they served on the frontlines of the war against disease, malnutrition, and animal and human suffering. They have worked to safeguard human and animal health and the environment through their knowledge of medicine and surgery, veterinary public health, food safety, epidemiology, and the human-animal interdependent relationship.

Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine truly is a national resource for veterinary medical education and a leader in minority veterinary medical education. And for this, we salute the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine and congratulate it on 50 years of service.

HONORING SERGIO ZILLI

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate my uncle, Mr. Sergio Zilli, on the celebration of his 60th birthday. Uncle Serge has been an invaluable source of advice to me, in particular since I was sworn in to Congress.

Serge is a happily married family man. He and Carol have raised three wonderful chil-

dren. He has a successful business career, and his outgoing nature has won him hundreds of friends through California.

His adventures in politics, however, have produced mixed results. Serge had a promising beginning when he was elected student body president at Jefferson Grammar School in Tracy, CA, and he has always been active in civic affairs.

In the early 1970's, he made a run for the congressional seat held by a former member of this body, the Honorable John J. McFall. Serge made a mighty effort, but the incumbent held on.

Nearly 20 years later, with Serge's support, I was elected to essentially the same seat. Thank you for your support, Uncle Serge, and best wishes on your 60th birthday.

BASIC RIGHTS SWEEP ASIDE IN RUSH TO FIGHT TERRORISM

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, when I was elected to Congress in the fall of 1994, I was extremely honored to represent the people of the 16th District of California, and I was also deeply honored to succeed one of the great legislators in the history of this body, Congressman Don Edwards. As the longtime chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, Mr. Edwards is widely respected as one of the foremost protectors of our Constitution and civil liberties.

He recently published an analysis of the House antiterrorism bill in our hometown newspaper, the San Jose Mercury News, and I wanted to share his expert insight with my colleagues and his former colleagues.

[From the San Jose Mercury News, Mar. 8, 1996]

BASIC RIGHTS SWEEP ASIDE IN RUSH TO FIGHT TERRORISM

(By Don Edwards)

Once again, in the name of a worthy objective, Congress is considering legislation that aims straight at the heart of the Constitution. The concern is fighting terrorism. The proposed solution, however, is a comprehensive death penalty and anti-terrorism bill that would do nothing to strengthen the nation's defenses against terrorism. What it would do is undermine fundamental rights enshrined in our Constitution. The right to confront your accusers is one of those basic rights. Our very concept of due process assumes that a person cannot be punished by the government on the basis of secret evidence. As the great Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter observed, "Fairness can rarely be obtained by secret, one-sided determination of facts."

Yet the pending legislation would allow the government to deport legal aliens, including long-term residents, through Star Chamber proceedings where the evidence is made known to a judge, but is kept from the accused and his or her lawyer. Imagine defending yourself against this charge: "We are going to deport you because we think you are a terrorist but we won't tell you why."

Another provision in the bill would give Cabinet officials the power to label a foreign

group "terrorist" and make it a crime for American citizens to support the lawful, peaceful activities of that group. It should be—and already is—a crime to support violent activity, but Americans have always been free to support political and humanitarian activities of foreign groups, from the African National Congress to the Nicaraguan Contras.

Another step backward in the pending terrorism bill is the repeal of a modest provision I sponsored to keep the FBI from investigating political activities of domestic groups. Some will remember the FBI's worthless investigations in the 1980s of U.S. citizens opposed to our foreign policy in Central America. In the name of fighting international terrorism, the FBI monitored peaceful demonstrations against U.S. military aid to El Salvador, spied on groups housed in churches, and interviewed travelers to Nicaragua. After the FBI finally admitted that the whole exercise was a waste of resources, I added a small provision to the 1994 crime bill saying that the FBI could not open an investigation of "support for terrorism" solely on the basis of political activities protected under the First Amendment. Repealing my amendment would send precisely the wrong message to the FBI, encouraging the Bureau to investigate U.S.-based groups that express lawful political views in a violent struggle abroad.

A terrorism bill already passed by the Senate contains all of these provisions plus others that would allow FBI agents to obtain private records without a court order, permit the use of illegally seized wiretap evidence, and expand federal jurisdiction over state crimes.

Worse yet, the terrorism bill has become a legislative Christmas tree, on which an assortment of amendments are being hung. Most distressingly, an amendment has been added that would gut the historical right of habeas corpus, under which federal courts have insisted that the U.S. Constitution be followed in state court proceedings.

Groups from across the political spectrum—from the ACLU to the National Rifle Association—oppose the bill. Worried Congressional leaders have offered what they call a compromise bill, but they have left untouched the most odious provisions dealing with secret evidence, criminal penalties for support of political and humanitarian activities, and habeas corpus.

It's not as if the United States has been defenseless against terrorism. To the contrary, the current legal authorities have proven quite sufficient. In two successful prosecutions in New York, the Justice Department won convictions for the World Trade Center bombing and for a planned series of attacks against the United Nations, tunnels and other landmarks. The FBI promptly arrested suspects in the Oklahoma City bombing. In December, federal agents arrested two men for attempting to bomb an IRS building in Nevada, and FBI agents reached across the Pacific to arrest a man in the Philippines plotting attacks on U.S. aircraft.

The success of law enforcement in responding to terrorism without this legislation should be evidence enough that there is no need for new government powers. Nonetheless, the legislative process grinds on, as both parties fear political fallout for appearing to do nothing about terrorism. Congress should take note of the near total absence of public support for this legislation. It is time for Congress to show restraint and reject this latest legislative assault on the Constitution.

FEDERAL AGENCY ANTI-LOBBYING ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today with 51 of my distinguished colleagues, the Federal Agency Anti-Lobbying Act. I am also pleased that Senator STEVENS will be introducing this legislation in the Senate.

For those of us who have been in Washington for a few years now, no matter how many times you think you've seen it all, you can rest assured you haven't. Washington wonders never cease. You can only scratch your head and ask yourself—Is this really happening? That is exactly why I am here—I have some unbelievable examples of what Federal bureaucrats are doing with our tax money.

Initially it was just a trickle—and then a flood of Members, who came to see me loaded down with examples of lobbying materials prepared by Federal agencies. Not just a single agency, but several agencies all across the Government. How can taxpayer money be used by Federal agencies to prepare materials expressly for the purpose of assisting outside groups in order to stir up grassroots support or opposition for legislative proposals pending before Congress? Often these materials are under the guise of being informational or educational fact sheets—but clearly they are not. In other cases, they are a lot more blatant such as invitations to briefings for lobbyists to educate them on the agency's view of a particular piece of legislation. They are clearly political materials created for the specific purpose of influencing Congress on the outcome of legislation.

As they say, the proof is in the pudding and there are numerous examples that have been brought to my attention. These include an employee check stub from the Department of Veterans Affairs opposing the House budget plan, Secretary Ron Brown's invitation to attend a briefing to oppose the Mica commerce legislation, and a letter from the National Spa and Pool Institute complaining about receiving lobbying materials from an agency that regulates their industry, EPA.

You might ask, as I did, isn't there already a law on the books that covers this activity. How can this be happening? The law on the books, the Anti-Lobbying Act, was passed in 1919 and is a criminal statute. The law itself is unclear, and has been the subject of numerous opinions, often conflicting, on what it means. During the last 75 years, no one has ever been prosecuted under the law. Having DOJ as the enforcing agency is like the fox guarding the chicken coop. Existing law needs to be clarified—and we need a civil statute. The most recent interpretation of the law is so narrow that unless there is an explicit request by an agency to contact Members of Congress, then there is no violation of the law.

This bill is modeled after a provision that has been included in the Interior Appropriations bill since 1978. The amendment covers only Federal agencies and provides that no funds would be used for any activity that is in-

tended to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal including preparation of pamphlets, kits, booklets, etc. However, Federal officials can continue to communicate directly with Members of Congress, and provide information, and respond to requests from Members. In addition, the President, Vice President, Senate-confirmed appointees, and other White House officials would be able to continue to communicate positions to the public. The Comptroller General would enforce the provision if funds have been expended in violation; in addition, the GAO must report on the implementation of the legislation 1 year after enactment.

This is a balanced bill that would still allow the administration to effectively communicate its views. At the same time, this provision will eliminate and even protect the GS-12 career employee from lobbying or being forced to lobby grassroots organizations. Federal employees should be administering programs passed by Congress—not campaigning with taxpayer dollars.

This bill is endorsed by a number of national organizations including the National Taxpayers Union, NFIB, Chamber of Commerce, Competitive Enterprise Institute, National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors, Citizens Against Government Waste, Chamber of Commerce, and others.

The bottom line is that this is good Government reform. Taxpayer dollars should not be used for lobbying by Government bureaucrats. I urge support of this legislation by all my colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO STEVE COHEN, INTERNATIONAL BASEBALL COACH OF THE YEAR

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise a man from the Third District of Minnesota who exemplifies the unconquerable spirit of America, a man who overcame tremendous personal pain and, through outstanding dedication, perseverance and leadership, coached the U.S.A. Junior Baseball team to the world title.

As a result, he has been recognized by his peers around the world as the best in his field for 1996.

Steve Cohen of Plymouth, MN, recently was named International Baseball Coach of the Year by the International Baseball Association.

Steve is the son of a longtime and close personal friend of mine, Phil Cohen. Many of you in this Chamber and the other know Phil Cohen, who for many years worked for Senator David Durenberger of Minnesota. His son, Steve, is the baseball coach at North Hennepin Community College in Brooklyn Park, MN, in Minnesota's Third Congressional District.

But I want to talk about more than what happened on the field of every ballplayer's dreams. For Steve Cohen was also living out any son's worst nightmare, all at the same time.

Steve Cohen's impressive accomplishments are made all the more inspiring by the personal courage and fortitude he showed last

year as coach of Team USA. Steve led his players to a 10-0 victory over the Chinese Taipei squad in the final game of the World Junior Baseball Championship at historic Fenway Park in Boston on August 20. It was the first title for Team USA since 1989.

Fenway Park is known for its left field wall, the Green Monster, which rises high above the park. That wall is not far from home, but it is a difficult task, even for a player with the biggest heart, to hit the ball over the Monster with the swing of the bat.

Steve Cohen could have succumbed to the wall of pain and disappointment he was facing. He was far from home, too, far from his mother, Bev Cohen. Bev was suffering from terminal cancer back in Minnesota. Steve did not know if he would make it home in time to see his mother before she passed away.

But Steve Cohen showed the heart of a champion, leading his Team USA to the world title.

Mr. Speaker, Steve Cohen put his personal trauma behind him and focused his remarkable baseball mind and superior teaching skills on his young players. And he successfully scaled that wall climbed only by champions with real heart.

Thankfully, Steve made it home in time to present his mother Bev the gold medal before she passed on. Wearing his Team USA uniform, Steve Cohen gave his mother a tremendous lift.

In her typical style, Bev Cohen told her son: "If you hadn't won that gold medal, I'd have booted you out of the house."

Bev Cohen died on Labor Day, 1995, shortly after Steve Cohen got back home. Steve Cohen called his mother "a real war horse" during that awful time when Bev was suffering so greatly.

Mr. Speaker, Steve Cohen is a war horse, too, with a heart the size of a stallion's. Combining his inspiring leadership, courage, teaching skills, and keen baseball eye, Steve Cohen brought Team USA the world championship.

And then Steve Cohen brought his mother back home one final, joyous gift, the gift only a child raised so lovingly and so well could give.

So, we will all rise together later this year when, on September 14, in Lausanne, Switzerland, the International Baseball Association presents Steve Cohen with his award as International Baseball Coach of the Year.

Steve Cohen scaled a wall that few are capable of climbing, putting aside personal pain of the worst kind to lead his team past such talented teams as those from Cuba, Australia, and Taipei.

Mr. Speaker, this honor is truly well deserved. And we all know Bev Cohen's smile will be shining like a lighthouse out in left when Steve receives his award.

The people of Minnesota are proud of Steve Cohen, the courageous, compassionate person and outstanding coach. Steve Cohen represents the spirit of Minnesota and is a real credit to our State and Nation.

Baseball fans everywhere thank you, Coach Cohen, and salute you on being named International Baseball Coach of the Year.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR H.R. 1020

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be the sponsor of H.R. 1020, the Integrated Spent Nuclear Fuel Management Act of 1995, a bill that will make the Federal Government live up to its promise of building and operating a high-level nuclear waste repository by January 31, 1998. While nearly 200 of my colleagues have cosponsored H.R. 1020, there are several that were unable to do so after the bill was put on the House calendar. I would like to acknowledge the following Members as supporters of doing what is right, making the Government live up to its promises: CHARLES BASS, HELEN CHENOWETH, BARBARA CUBIN, JAY DICKY, VAN HILLEARY, MARGE ROUKEMA, MAC THORNBERRY.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 13, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REFORMING THE PRIMARY PROCESS

One of my interests is to make government work better. I have tried to contribute to that goal in a number of areas, including the reform of Congress and the Federal Reserve, among others. Lately, my attention has been drawn to the way we select presidents.

HOW THE PROCESS WORKS

Presidential nominees are chosen at their respective party's national conventions by delegates who were elected, either directly or indirectly, in the primaries, caucuses, or conventions of each state. The delegate selection process is governed by a combination of state laws and national and state party rules. In general, delegates are committed to certain candidates before they get to the party convention. The primaries now produce the nominee and the convention merely crowns him.

Most states, including Indiana, use the primary system to vote for presidential candidates. Under the primary system, an individual will vote, by secret ballot, for a candidate, who will be represented at the national convention by a certain number of delegates. In some states, the winner of the primary will take all the delegates available in that primary; in other states, including Indiana, delegates are awarded based on the candidates' proportion of the vote. The primary season begins in New Hampshire in late February, and most of the major primaries are held in March.

PROBLEMS WITH THE CURRENT SYSTEM

The primary system, while more open and democratic than the old convention system, has its drawbacks. The early primary states have an extraordinary influence on the outcome and that's one reason states are scrambling to vote earlier each year. It is far from

clear that voters in the early primaries are representative of a national party, much less a national electorate. The present system in a sense violates the one-man one-vote principle. If you vote in the New Hampshire primary, your vote is probably worth 10 or 15 times as much in determining the outcome than the people who vote in Indiana. That bothers me. The low turnout in primaries is also worrisome. The average for all primaries is only about 30% of registered voters.

The front loading of the calendar is the most important single change to the American primary system in recent years. Campaigning starts earlier than ever before, costing millions of dollars. The schedule is so compressed that by the first of April almost all the delegates will have been selected. The vital primaries come thick and fast. It is very difficult to pause or regroup between them. If you do badly in one primary, you don't have much time to recover. Voters may not have enough time to consider which candidate is best for the party or the nation.

Candidates essentially nominate themselves for our consideration and they have to be a bit obsessed to go through the present primary selection system. My impression is that the media performs the screening role formerly done by party leaders and professionals. The media can be an important conduit of information about candidates, but they also tend to be more interested in the horse race aspects of a primary rather than fundamental questions, such as whether a candidate can govern or what is the candidate's vision.

REFORM PROPOSALS

There have been several proposals for reforming the current system. One proposal would involve selecting convention delegates on the first Tuesdays of March, April, May and June of each election year. Any state could choose any of those four dates, but the probable result would be a mixture of states from various regions on each of the four dates. The gap between the primary dates would allow voters and the media to examine the candidates with care, and the candidates would get a chance to catch their breath and have time for more thoughtful speeches.

Another suggestion is a national primary in which registered voters of all parties could vote on a single day. Such a primary would require an orgy of nationwide television advertising by all the candidates that would last for months and put more power in the hands of the party bosses, less in the hands of the people.

Still others want to reserve a third of the national convention seats for party professionals in order to postpone until the last moment the decision on who will get the presidential nomination. This approach would enhance the role for professional politicians in judging who has the right stuff to be president. I would not support such a proposal because it is inherently less democratic than the current primary system.

CONCLUSION

No single decision is more important to the United States than choosing a president. Primaries tell us whether or not a candidate can discern the issues that are on the minds of the American people and can frame a message and present it effectively to a variety of constituencies around the country. They also tell us whether he has the physical and emotional capabilities to sustain a campaign under high stress and assemble an effective political team and raise the money to support it.

The great advantage of the primary is that it allows ordinary Americans to pick their candidates for president. In the end the system has worked reasonably well. Nominees are usually picked who are widely known and widely approved. Money matters, but it's not everything.

I am inclined to think it is the kind of system that we can approve but we should not discard. I do have the uneasy feeling that we've separated the presidential nominating process from the governing process. A person can be very good at getting nominated. He may not necessarily be a very good president. I'm not sure primaries give us a candidate's core of political values or tell us if he has a firm sense of the direction in which he wants to lead the nation or whether he is secure with himself and with his own convictions and conscience.

Among our goals in reforming the primary system would be to assure wider participation in the selection process and cut the cost of a primary campaign. I am attracted to the idea of interregional primaries. We could set six dates between March and June for a series of interregional primaries. On each date a group of states of various sizes from different regions of the country would hold primary contests. The order could rotate.

Some say primaries are not efficient. They probably are not as efficient as the smoke filled convention. But they are less corruptible and the result is accepted. That's important in a democracy. It is the very democratic quality of the primary that makes it a little messy and a struggle.

CONGRATULATIONS BETH SHALOM OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Congregation Beth Shalom from my home State of Delaware. Two years ago, Congregation Beth Shalom, located in Wilmington, initiated what is known as "Mitzvah Day", a day when congregation members of all ages devote their time and energy to assist others in the community who are less fortunate and are in need. Mitzvah is the Hebrew word for commandments, and signifies righteous acts by individuals that are considered to be virtuous, kind, and considerate. In the Jewish faith, individuals are expected to carry out a mitzvah every day. In fact, in the Torah, which is the first of five books of Moses, some 613 mitzvot are listed to which Jews can aspire. Mitzvah Day is Congregation Beth Shalom's way of reminding the faithful of their obligations to their fellow man.

This Sunday, March 17, 1996, will mark the third annual Mitzvah Day, and I am pleased to join the good people of Congregation Beth Shalom for ceremonies signaling the start of another day when people will reach out to their neighbors to say they care and want to make life a bit more enjoyable for all. Those who will participate this Sunday and those who have helped others in previous years are known as mitzvah mavens; people who are concerned about their fellow human beings every day.

Before Mitzvah Day is over, they will have collected and sorted thousands of food items

for the Food Bank in Newark; they will have baked bread and cookies for the families at the Ronald McDonald House in Wilmington; they will have cooked and served lunch to the clients at the Sojourners Place in Wilmington, who are overcoming drug and alcohol dependency; they will have visited and played bingo with the assisted living or nursing care residents at the Kutz Home and Parkview Nursing Home in Wilmington; and, they will have conducted numerous visits or had meals with congregation members who are homebound because of sickness or disability.

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, the mitzvah mavens will have done all of this, and by Sunday evening, when the sun goes down, hundreds of Delawareans will feel just a bit better about themselves, some will have enjoyed one more meal than they thought they might, and Delaware will have had its quality of life improved that much more. All of this because the Congregation Beth Shalom in Wilmington, DE, encourages and supports kindness toward others and actions which can truly improve people's lives.

BELLFLOWER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute an institution and a community in California's 38th Congressional District whose history is a model of how the citizens of America's small towns—through their values, their hard work, and, in particular, their strong civic spirit—have made America strong. This year, the Bellflower Chamber of Commerce celebrates its 75th year of leadership. It is fitting that on this occasion, its history and the history of the city it has so diligently served be celebrated for what they have accomplished—and for what they can teach the world.

Bellflower was built by people of many backgrounds. Its early history began in 1784, as one of the first Spanish land grants conferred in California. Governor Pedro Fages rewarded Spanish leathercoat soldier Manuel Nieto with the largest of these grants. After the Spanish were ousted in the Mexican Revolution, Nieto's land grant was divided into five small ranchos which were distributed among his heirs. Bellflower would later be founded where the boundaries of three of these ranchos—Santa Gertrudes, Los Coyotes, and Los Cerritos—met.

The three ranchos prospered through California's Golden Age of the Ranchos, from the gold rush of the 1840's into the 1860's, when a terrible drought brought the rancho way of life to an end.

The ranchos were sold at auction to purchasers who, in addition to ranching, subdivided parts of them for small farming operations. The section that was to become Bellflower was subjected annually to terrible flooding from the San Gabriel River. It also had dense growth—willow, black berries, and bamboo—which meant that only the hardiest of

farmers could settle here. And they did. Within a few years, the area was renowned for its large-sized crops. Fueled by the hard work and commitment of the early settlers, Bellflower's poultry, dairy, horticultural, and farming industries steadily grew. Hispanic and American farmers were soon joined by Dutch, Swiss, Belgian, Japanese, and Portuguese families.

With the establishment by the Pacific Electric Railway of the Somerset Station in 1902, Bellflower farmers were able to get their crops to markets and visitors were able to come to the Bellflower area via the "Big Red Cars." Soon after, land developers began laying out streets and selling parcels of land near the Somerset Station. Soon a town grew up. Though the area was still unnamed—some called it the New River Colony, others Somerset Acres—the residents were determined to build a town.

Following California's tradition of strong support for education, the first thing these residents did was to petition for a school district. That was in 1908. In the next year, they asked for a post office. They quickly received both.

The residents first asked for a post office under the name of Somerset. But postal authorities, wishing to prevent confusion, rejected the name because there already was a Somerset in Colorado. Another subdivision in the area was known as Bellflower Acres, and its proponents championed that name for the new community. Although it is not known precisely how the selection was made by the area's residents, it was the one registered by postal officials.

It is not certain how the name Bellflower came into the picture in the first place. The most common explanation links the name with the orchard of Bellefleur apples grown by pioneer settler William Gregory.

By 1910, the business district began to develop. In 1913, Southern California Edison installed electric lines. In 1914, gas lines were brought into Bellflower. Up to 50 trains ran through the area each day to and from Los Angeles. The town was on its way. The only thing Bellflower lacked was a government.

In 1912, Los Angeles County had adopted a charter covering the government of the unincorporated towns. Bellflower—with its unincorporated status—lived under county government for the next 45 years.

But the civic pride of Bellflower's citizens was too strong to rely solely on Los Angeles County. Unable to form their own government, they organized the Bellflower Improvement Association in 1921 to serve as a representative body for all of the town's organizations and interests. The improvement association has 12 members. The following year—indicating the enthusiasm and civic spirit that has always been the hallmark of Bellflower—the association's membership had swelled to 80. That year—1922—it became known as the Bellflower Chamber of Commerce with R.J. Parsonson as president and a board consisting of Vice President Bruce Guernsey, Secretary J.C. Hertel, Treasurer C.A. Conrad, and Sergeant at Arms George McCormick.

Under the county's governing of unincorporated communities, there was no local body officially charged with looking after the affairs of the town. The chamber quickly filled his

vacuum, "governing" for over 30 years through an unofficial town hall.

Since the Chamber had no legislative authority to make its decision binding, its effectiveness depended upon how well it served the community. Those early chamber members worked hard to gain the trust and respect of the residents. This tradition continues today.

It was during the years of unincorporation—1921 to 1957, when Bellflower became California's 348th city—that the area experienced impressive growth. Through the guidance of the chamber, Bellflower quickly became a highly respected and admired community.

One example of the chamber's determination to keep Bellflower strong and vital was the erection of the "52 Day Miracle Building" in 1938. At that time, the Los Angeles County Building Department offices were located in Bellflower. However, the administrators were considering a move to Downey where rent was cheaper. The Bellflower chamber spearheaded a drive to keep the county's offices in their town. With the chamber in the lead, local merchants provided funds to erect a new building. Incredibly, the project was completed—from idea to opening ceremonies—in just 52 days.

By the 1950's, the population of Bellflower became so large and varied that it could no longer be adequately governed under the old county charter system. With the chamber leading the way, Bellflower received its certification of incorporation on September 3, 1957.

Today, the Bellflower Chamber of Commerce remains a vital, contributing member of our area. Its history reminds us that a city is not built with bricks, mortar, and asphalt alone. It comes to life and remains vibrant and healthy through the commitment, dedication, hard work, and strong values of its residents. The history of the Bellflower community and the leadership provided by the Bellflower Chamber of Commerce are models of these values. California and the United States are indeed fortunate to have Bellflower and the commitment of its citizens.

HONORING SILVESTRE S.
HERRERA

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Silvestre S. Herrera, of Phoenix, AZ, who earned the Congressional Medal of Honor 51 years ago by assaulting a German gun position on March 15, 1945.

On that day, Pfc. Silvestre Herrera, an acting squad leader/automatic rifleman, and Company E, 142d Infantry of the 36th (Texas) Infantry Division, was the lead element as it moved into German-held territory somewhere near Merwiller, France.

Private First Class Herrera and other soldiers were moving along a wooded road when they were stopped by heavy enemy machine-gun fire. As the rest of the platoon took cover from incoming fire, Private First Class Herrera moved forward and shot three German soldiers. Eight others surrendered.

As the platoon continued forward, they were stopped by more machinegun fire. Herrera ran toward some large rocks, intending to take cover. Instead, he stepped on a landmine and it blew him into the air. When he came down, he hit another land mine. He had lost both legs just below the knee.

Private First Class Herrera somehow managed to hold onto his M-1 rifle. He applied a bandage to his leg and dragged himself to the rocks. He braced himself and began firing at the enemy. He hit at least one of the Germans and forced the others to stop shooting and take cover.

Under Herrera's covering fire, his platoon moved in and killed the German machinegun crew. The platoon found a path through the minefield and located a bleeding and injured Herrera. They rushed him back to an aid station. Later, Herrera was sent to France and remained in a hospital until the war ended.

Herrera was decorated by President Truman on August 23, 1945, at the White House and in March 1946, he was discharged from the Army as a sergeant.

Although no books or films have been written about his heroics, Herrera's deeds are heralded. In 1956, the Phoenix Elementary School District named an elementary school after him. Herrera's own elementary school district, the Pendergast School District, also erected a bust to honor the Congressional Medal winner. The bust was unveiled at Pendergast School in Phoenix during a February reception. The bust, created by Zarco Guerrero, is part of the World War II Commemorative Community Program sponsored by the Department of Defense.

Fundraising for the bust was organized and initiated by the Pendergast family, who have known Herrera since childhood.

The American G.I. Forum also formed a Silvestre Herrera Chapter on June 23, 1995. On March 15 of this year, the G.I. Forum will salute Herrera on the 51st anniversary of that fateful day in 1945.

I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting and thanking Mr. Herrera for his service to the country and his heroism under fire.

HONORING ROBERT LEENEY ON
HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on May 10, 1996, Mr. Robert Leeney will celebrate his 80th birthday. He is being honored by the board of Albertus Magnus College on March 14, 1996. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to salute this incredible individual, who has contributed so much to the city of New Haven.

Bob retired in 1981 as editor of the New Haven Register after a 50-year career with the paper including 11 years as executive editor and 9 years as editor. He had been awarded the New England Associated Press News Editor Yankee Quill Award for excellence in writing. His long tenure at the paper is distinguished by extensive community involvement.

Bob grew up in the Fair Haven area and remained devoted to the improvement of the New Haven area throughout his career. In September 1994, Bob was awarded the New Haven Colony Historical Society Seal of the City Award. The seal is awarded to those whose ideas or activities contributed to the quality of life, prosperity, or improvement of the New Haven region. He has also received the Trinity Council Knights of Columbus Community Service Award and the Chamber of Commerce Community Service Award, which is their highest honor.

Bob's early career in newspaper began as a theatre critic and he frequently reviewed plays at the Shubert Theatre. He was a member of the Drama Critics Outer Circle. He maintained his interest in theatre throughout his life and served on the board of Long Wharf Theatre. His service on the boards of local hospitals and colleges serves as a testament to his interest in and concern for all aspects of New Haven life. After his retirement, Bob served on the State Freedom of Information Commission.

Finally, Bob continues to write for the New Haven Register with a weekly column entitled "Editor's Note." It is here that he continues to contribute his ideas and thoughts on a range of issues from his boyhood memories of New Haven to recent world events. He remains one of the most prominent representatives of the New Haven Register and an important link between the city's past and present. I wish Bob a very happy 80th birthday and it is my deepest hope that we will have the benefit of his wisdom and kindness for many more years to come.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL R.
MULDERIG

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the distinguished community service of Michael R. Mulderig, a distinguished civil servant and Democratic Party leader, on the occasion of being named the First Ward and South Buffalo Democratic Association 1996 Irishman of the Year.

Mr. Mulderig has served the city of Buffalo in several capacities under former mayor, the Honorable James D. Griffin. To that end, Mr. Mulderig served as the confidential aide to the mayor, license director for the city of Buffalo, and assistant director of stadium operations at the city's ballpark.

In addition to these remarkable duties, Mike Mulderig has served western New York as a former president of the South Buffalo Democratic Association. Currently, Mr. Mulderig is the chairman of the second zone for the Democratic Party.

As a fellow American of Irish descent, I truly appreciate the contributions Mike Mulderig has made on behalf of the city of Buffalo, and offer my thanks and commendation to both he and the association for recognizing the efforts of Irish-Americans in our communities.

Mr. Speaker, today I join with the Mulderig family, his colleagues, friends, the First Ward

and South Buffalo Democratic Association, and indeed, the entire western New York community to honor Mr. Michael R. Mulderig for his dedication, hard work, and commitment to western New York, the city of Buffalo, and the Irish-American community on his being named the 1996 Irishman of the Year.

DRUGS AND GUNS: A LETHAL COMBINATION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would ensure that drug abusers who break the law do not have access to firearms. My legislation, which was part of the 103d Congress' Republican crime bill, would impose strict penalties and fines for misdemeanor during crimes such as use or possession of an illegal substance when a firearm is present. Similar to legislation I have introduced in past years, my bill has had the endorsement of the Pennsylvania State Chiefs of Police and the National Association of Chiefs of Police.

Under current Federal law, a person convicted of a felony crime involving drugs and firearms faces increased criminal penalties and is also prohibited from legally owning a firearm. This is not the case, however for individuals convicted of less serious drug offenses.

My legislation is simple: It expands current law to treat individuals who commit less-serious drug offenses in the same manner as people involved in other drug crimes, such as drug-trafficking. Any person found guilty of a drug crime not currently classified as a felony, including simple possession of a controlled substance, and who possesses a firearm at the time of the offense, will face mandatory jail time and/or substantial fines in addition to any penalty imposed for the drug offense. For second or subsequent offenses, jail time and fines are mandated.

Furthermore, the guilty party will be prohibited from owning a firearm for 5 years. Exceptions to this rule can be made, however, depending upon the circumstances surrounding each individual's case. Present law states that a person convicted of a drug crime can petition to the Secretary of the Treasury for an exemption to the firearms prohibition if they can prove "that the circumstances regarding the conviction, and the applicant's record and reputation, are such that the applicant will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety and that the granting of the relief would not be contrary to the public interest."

Certainly the time has come for serious efforts to convince people who use drugs that the cost of engaging in this activity is prohibitive. If my bill becomes law, individuals owning firearms for legitimate purposes (hunting, target-shooting, collecting, or personal protection) and who also engage in the use of illicit drugs, will think twice before participating in their drug-related endeavors, facing the prospect of enhanced penalties and the loss of their firearms.

This legislation will not affect a law-abiding citizen's right to own a firearm. By imposing stiff penalties on people convicted of lesser drug offenses where a firearm is present, we will send a serious message that the cost of engaging in this activity far outweighs the benefit. Drugs and guns are a lethal combination, exacting a terrible toll on this Nation.

TEEN COURT

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make my colleagues aware of a phenomenal program for youth that has had a huge impact in Casa Grande, AZ—Teen Court. This is a program that can and should be replicated across the country.

The American Legion Auxiliary's National President's Special Project, Teen Court, was the community service project that Fred A. Humphreys Unit 8 member LaVerne Rowe adopted. She called and received information from the Odessa, TX, Teen Court coordinator. Then she contacted Pinal County Juvenile Court Judge William O'Neil—a former first grade student of hers—and arranged for him to meet with members of Casa Grande 2000, a group organized to address community concerns about education and youth issues, to discuss the merits of bringing a Teen Court to Casa Grande. The response was overwhelming and Teen Court was on the road to becoming a reality.

Mrs. Rowe took the next step by conducting initial interviews of Teen Court coordinator candidates. Judge O'Neil and Frank Sanders, director of Juvenile Court Services in Pinal County, ultimately chose Michelle Kmetz out of five finalists. Since October 5, 1994, Ms. Kmetz has done an outstanding job of making Teen Court a success in Casa Grande.

Let me take a moment to say that it is very encouraging to see the American Legion take such an interest in our youth and work to make an investment in the future of our country.

I would ask that the following newspaper articles be included in the RECORD. I urge my colleagues to read them and take this message back home. Our youth are worth it.

[From the Casa Grande (AZ) Dispatch, Oct. 13, 1994]

PINAL TEEN COURT SUBJECTS OFFENDERS TO JURY OF THEIR CASA GRANDE PEERS

(By Shannon L. Pantelis)

The promise of trial by a jury of peers will now extend to some juvenile offenders in Casa Grande.

Teen Court made its Pinal County debut Wednesday night. The new program is available to first- and second-time offenders, ages 9 to 17. Eligible offenses include shoplifting, criminal damage, theft, assault, disorderly conduct, alcohol and traffic violations.

Michelle Kmetz, a probation officer with Pinal County Juvenile Court Services who was hired to coordinate the program, said it uses what is sometimes a negative influence to make a positive difference.

"The premise that I believe in is that peer pressure works both ways," she said. "It can be both negative and positive."

"We know peer pressure works negatively, we see that every day. Now it's time to turn it around to work for us."

Patterned after a typical adult trial, Teen Court is an official legal proceeding and the sentences are enforceable. Presiding Pinal County Juvenile Court Judge William O'Neil and Casa Grande City Judge Judy Ferguson will take turns trying the cases.

The defendant must admit guilt and agree to accept whatever "constructive" sentence is determined by a group of six jurors. The defendant's attorney pleads the case, while the prosecutor argues the crime. Meanwhile the clerk and bailiffs are busy doing their jobs of keeping order.

The difference in Teen Court is that all involved—except the judge—are teens themselves.

The attorneys aren't high-paid counselors with law degrees hanging on posh office walls. The bailiffs might be worrying about homework or a math quiz the next day.

The juries eventually will have past-offenders serving part of their sentence on the panel, trying other kids.

The current jury, attorneys, bailiffs and clerks are all Casa Grande Union High School juniors and seniors who volunteered to take part in the program.

The program is meant to take some of the intimidation and alienation out of the courtroom, while giving teens a chance to take responsibility for their actions and those of their peers.

"It is time that another generation started making decisions for themselves," O'Neil said about the concept of his Pinal County Juvenile Court Services program.

Last week the crew went through a mock trial in front of family, friends and people involved in bringing Teen Court to Casa Grande. It will be the last time anyone outside of the participants will be allowed to see Teen Court in action, except the parents of those on trial.

Confidentiality is stressed to participants. Before each case, the clerk swears in everyone in the courtroom, committing them to silence about everything and everyone involved in the trial.

Defendants and Teen Court participants are forbidden to discuss the proceedings, testimony or sentences outside the courtroom. Parents and friends are included in the gag order.

At the mock trial, teens trained as Teen Court attorneys acted as defendants, acting out real cases.

Sentences are meant to be constructive, not just punitive. Community service hours, tutoring, Teen Court jury duty, letters of apology, attending workshops or paying a fine or damages are among the jury's options.

Many of the Teen Court participants are interested in law careers themselves. Kmetz said that when she chose the kids to participate in the first semester of Teen Court, she did not exclude teens who had been in trouble themselves.

She said she was most impressed with one applicant's answer when she asked why he wanted to be a part of Teen Court.

"It's about time we (teens) got a chance to bring honor back to our name," she said he responded.

"That's what it's all about, giving them the chance to prove themselves and make it," she said.

[From the Casa Grande (AZ) Dispatch, Oct. 13, 1994]

JUDGE COULDN'T REFUSE

William O'Neil did not really have much choice about Teen Court.

Even now as the presiding Pinal County juvenile court judge, he still listens to his teacher.

"When my first-grade teacher called me to tell me about this, she said this was something we needed and have to have," he said starting Teen Court.

Retired teacher LaVerne Rowe had heard about the program, which was started in Texas several years ago. She told her now-influential pupil and told him to get going with it.

At the same time, the education-support group Casa Grande 2000 was learning about Teen Court and trying to get the program started in Casa Grande.

Once the two groups got together, it was only months before Teen Court was a reality in Casa Grande.

O'Neil said the program was on his five-year plan of programs to implement. He said his schedule was pushed up about 4 years at the urging of Rowe and the interest of Casa Grande 2000.

With at least 3,000 juveniles being referred to Pinal County Juvenile Court Services each year, alternatives were needed.

Juvenile Court Services Director Frank Sanders said the area is in a "state of crisis."

"Business is booming" he said about the juvenile justice system.

He said the Teen Court program in Casa Grande, which is expected to eventually expand to other areas in the county, was funded through the Arizona Supreme Court.

The \$40,000 went toward hiring director Michelle Kmetz, training and contracting with Project Hope's Project YES, which will be used to run the community service hours ordered.

The Casa Grande Teen Court has been patterned closely on a similar program that has been working in Globe for about six years.

HONORING ELLA MILLER

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Ella Miller for her tireless efforts in working with the children of Fairfax County in the 11th Congressional District of Virginia. She will be honored on March 16, 1996, at the Hunter Mill District Republican Committee's recognition dinner for African-American community-based organizations.

Mrs. Miller was born in 1880, a mere 15 years after the end of the Civil War to parents who were former slaves in rural southern Tennessee. She was unable to attend school, but recognized the value of education and gained what knowledge she could at night from her siblings who did attend school.

After leaving Tennessee, Mrs. Miller relocated to Cincinnati, OH, where she worked as a domestic for two families until she reached the age of 107, after which time she decided to retire and moved to Vienna, VA, where she lives with her niece. She is now 115 years of age and continues to be active.

Mrs. Miller, expressing a desire to share her life's experiences, visits with students at elementary schools in Fairfax County, VA, where she has become a symbol of "Living History" to all of the fortunate children she has touched

through her reflections on history, famous people she has met, and her messages about faith, obedience, caring for others, and belief in oneself. She is a living example that you are never too old to learn.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring Mrs. Ella Miller for all she has done for our children and wish her the best of luck for her future endeavors.

CONCERT FOR DEMOCRACY: TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT LEE TENG-HUI, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, on March 17, 1996, Representative and Mrs. Benjamin Lu of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Washington, DC, will host the Music for Democracy Concert at the Kennedy Center. This concert is a celebration of the Republic of China's long journey toward complete democratization.

The Republic of China's democratization has been rapid and total. Over the last 8 years, President Lee Teng-hui has presided over economic and political liberalization, the free election of the National Assembly, three elections of the Legislative Yuan, the Republic of China's Parliament, and the election of the Governor of Taiwan Province and mayors of Taipei and Kaohsiung, culminating in the Republic of China's free and direction election of the President of the Republic of China on March 23, 1996.

President Lee Teng-hui is one of four Presidential candidates on the March 23 ballot. Regardless of the outcome of this election, President Lee Teng-hui must be complimented and respected for his unwavering determination to bring total democracy to his country. He alone has brought to fulfillment the dreams and aspirations of the Chinese people for a free and open society.

I wish to extend our best wishes to Representative and Mrs. Lu and to all the Chinese people living in the Republic of China. These are indeed trying times for them, but democracy, as always, will most certainly prevail over any adversity.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, important new research by University of Minnesota ecologist David Tilman has confirmed what many know instinctively—biodiversity is a critical element of environmental and ecological health. Dr. Tilman worked in conjunction with botanist David Wedin and Johannes Knops, and recently published the results of an important plant study in the scientific journal *Nature*.

In Dr. Tilman's recent study, researchers in Bethel, MN planted 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24

species of prairie plants in plots measuring 3 meters square. The plots received equal watering and weeding. The results showed that the more diverse a given plot was in terms of species the more productive the plants were. The plants in diverse plots were also better able to withstand stresses such as extreme weather or drought. The bottom line, according to Dr. Tilman, is that regional and global ecosystems must be diverse in order to thrive and produce benefits such as filtering water, enriching the soil, and purifying our air.

We in Congress must recognize the important policy implications of this significant plant study. If Congress superimposes clearcutting and similar harvest practices in our forests and public lands and permits replanting of limited species, the forests will lose their biodiversity and our forest ecosystems will become less and less productive. The current moratorium on the listing of new species under the Endangered Species Act could have a further devastating effect on available biodiversity, and ecosystems will become less durable and productive. Those policy actions, which disregard science, could have severe consequences for us and future generations. We need to follow good science and stewardship today for tomorrow.

I am including with this statement a copy of a recent article printed in the Minneapolis Star Tribune describing Dr. Tilman's research and its implications. I urge all my colleagues to read this informative article.

[From the Minneapolis Star Tribune]

BIODIVERSITY IS ROOT OF ENVIRONMENTAL GROWTH

(By Tom Meersman)

University of Minnesota ecologist David Tilman just keeps growing things. And he just keeps learning more about the inner workings of nature in the process.

His latest findings, published today in the international scientific journal *Nature*, indicate that growing a variety of plants and grasses in a given area is much better for the environment than having only a few species.

While prevailing wisdom might dictate that one or two types of plants in an area would thrive because of minimal competition, Tilman's research shows the opposite: Different plants don't compete so much as they complement each other and function as a community.

Tilman has been studying native Minnesota grasslands for the past 13 years on university land at the Cedar Creek Natural History Area near Bethel, about 35 miles north of the Twin Cities. It's one of 18 sites in the nation where scientists conduct long-term ecological research.

In his latest study, Tilman worked with botanist David Wedin, of the University of Toronto, and Johannes Knops, an adjunct faculty member in ecology at the University of Minnesota.

In 1994 the researchers and their summer interns planted 147 plots, each 3 meters square, with one, two, four, six, eight, 12 or 24 different prairie plants, chosen randomly from a pool of 24 species. The plots had homogeneous soils, were watered equally and were weeded from elevated boardwalks at regular intervals. Last summer the team measured how productive the plants were in various plots and what had happened to the soil chemistry.

The results, Tilman said, show that "plots that are more diverse can hold more of the

nutrients and sustain the fertility of the soils." Plots that had few species were not as productive, he said, and their soil lost important nutrients.

What this means, he said, is that diversity—having a large number of different plants—is critical to maintaining environmental quality. "It strongly suggests that we could have more productive forests and grasslands if, for example, forests weren't cut and replanted with just one species," Tilman said.

One of the reasons why diversity is important, Tilman said, is because different plants have particular niches in the ecosystem. They capture nutrients at different times of the growing season, they have different kinds of root systems, and they bloom and mature at different stages.

In turn, that produces a true community of plants that is productive, efficient and able to withstand extreme weather and other natural stresses, Tilman said. Two years ago he showed, in a different experiment at Cedar Creek, that species-rich grasslands were able to recover more rapidly from drought than species-poor plots.

On a regional and even global scale, Tilman said, ecosystems must be diverse if we expect them to continue filtering water, producing food, decomposing waste, enriching soil and purifying air.

"If we simplify nature by destroying habitat or by subdividing land into little fragments, we lose these species. We lost what they're best at doing in the ecosystem, and it shows through a loss of productivity," he said.

Samuel McNaughton, an ecology professor at Syracuse University, said Tilman's work is particularly significant. "Many authoritative people say the Earth is now going through this 'extinction spasm' because of man's activities," he said, and people are asking what is going to happen to the functioning of the biosphere.

"One of the important questions is: 'Do species matter?'" McNaughton said. "Tilman's work shows that the number of species does matter. And if the way ecosystems function is tied to biodiversity, we need to know it."

TRIBUTE TO OUR NATION'S JEWISH WAR VETERANS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute America's Jewish war veterans as they celebrate their 100th anniversary. As one of our Nation's oldest and most active veterans organizations, the Jewish War Veterans have served our country with honor and distinction. We certainly owe them our praise and acknowledgment for their bravery and patriotism as they gather to celebrate this most significant event.

I have always admired our Jewish veterans for fearlessly guarding the interests of our great Nation and defending democratic principles worldwide. Thousands of Jewish-American service men and women have risked their lives for the sake of freedom and stability in foreign lands. Not only have they fought bravely, but they have also tended to the sick, hopeless, and disabled in hospitals and clinics.

Their leadership has been instrumental in guiding our country in times of strife. America's Jewish veterans have certainly done much to improve the lives of people everywhere and will continue to do so in times ahead.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in saluting this important group as they celebrate their 100th anniversary. I wish them continued peace, good health, and success in all of their future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF DR. MICHAEL DEBAKEY

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Dr. Michael DeBakey of Houston for his induction into the Health Care Hall of Fame on March 10, 1996. I am proud to represent Dr. DeBakey, who is director of the DeBakey Heart Center at Methodist Hospital in Houston and chancellor emeritus of the Baylor College of Medicine, also in Houston.

Dr. DeBakey first emerged as a medical legend in 1964 when he performed the first successful coronary bypass surgery. However, this distinguished achievement is just one of the many remarkable achievements during Dr. DeBakey's career.

Through six decades of research, Dr. DeBakey has fought the most indiscriminate of killers: heart disease. He has operated on patients from international statesmen to indigent people for whom he donated his services. The doctor's patients have traveled from more than 80 countries to be healed by his expertise. All told, his talent has mended more than 80,000 human hearts.

Dr. DeBakey is a perfectionist for whom a 17- to 18-hour day is typical. The doctor's medical expertise as well as these extremely long days have led to more than 40 prestigious medical awards.

Dr. DeBakey's career truly has been medical history in the making. Back in 1932, while still in Tulane Medical School, he developed the roller pump, an instrument that became the pumping system for the open-heart surgery used around the world. Following services as a surgical consultant to the U.S. Army Surgeon General during World War II, he returned to Tulane as an assistant professor of surgery.

In 1948, he was selected chairman of the newly formed department of surgery at Baylor. When Dr. DeBakey first arrived, Baylor did not have an affiliated hospital so he suggested that Harris County's public hospital, Jefferson Davis Hospital, serve as Baylor's teaching hospital. It was at Jefferson Davis Hospital that Dr. DeBakey performed the first abdominal aortic aneurysm replacement in the United States and the first heart valve replacement in Houston. In 1952, Dr. DeBakey again made history by developing the first Dacron artificial grafts that would later serve as replacements for diseased arteries. One year later, he performed the first successful endarterectomy; a procedure in which the lesion is peeled away

from an artery wall. This treatment helped reduce a major cause of strokes.

Before long, Houston was home to the world's largest cardiovascular center in terms of heart surgeries performed.

Dr. DeBakey has played a role in nearly every aspect of health care. He has been an adviser to almost every President and was influential in some of the most important milestones of health policy. He was instrumental in establishing the National Library of Medicine, mobile army surgical hospitals [MASH], and the Department of Veterans Affairs hospital system.

The Greater Houston area is proud of Dr. DeBakey's accomplishments and grateful for all that he has contributed to our community. That gratitude is shared by millions of people around the world who have benefited either personally from his medical care or from products and knowledge derived from his medical research. Dr. Michael DeBakey has improved all of our lives.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM J. FLYNN

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 1996 grand marshal of the New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade, William J. Flynn, chairman of the board of Mutual of America Life Insurance Co.

The New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade is the oldest and largest parade in the history of New York. This year, the parade will be led by Grand Marshal William J. Flynn, a remarkable business leader and philanthropist who has excelled in all of his undertakings.

Mr. Flynn is a leader in this church, the business community and the peace movement in Northern Ireland. He has served as a significant architect of the peace process in Northern Ireland, and is steadfast in his commitment to a just and lasting peace in all of Ireland.

Mr. Speaker, William Flynn is also an active leader and participant in numerous church, charitable, political, and social organizations. Mr. Flynn answers to the title of husband, father, grandfather, chairman, president, Knight of Malta and now grand marshal. But perhaps the most fitting and worthy title for William J. Flynn is that of peacemaker.

Scripture tells us that "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the sons of God." William J. Flynn is truly a peacemaker.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the achievements of William J. Flynn, and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring him as we prepare to celebrate the feast of Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

DO NOT IMPERIL OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to protest the new majority's plans for education. The appropriations legislation put forth before the House last week would make the largest cut in education in our history. My home State of California stands to lose almost \$400 million. Programs that serve the neediest children were not even spared. A large share of the cut in funding for California—\$122.3 million—is a reduction in education for disadvantaged children. Both the safe and drug-free schools and bilingual education programs are cut by 60 percent.

Members on the other side of the aisle argue that we must balance our budget for the future of our children and our children's children. However, how can we guarantee them any future if we cut education to do this? This is not just talk from a politician trying to save a bureaucracy, as some alleged that my colleagues were doing during debate last Thursday. Students, parents, educators, and local school officials have called upon us to protect the Federal investment in education and our children.

Dr. Gary Rapkin, superintendent of the Mountain View School district in El Monte asserted that:

Federal education programs are strongly supported by the very people responsible for implementing local control, including school board members, school administrators, teachers, and other education employees, parents, and students. The loss of these funds cannot be easily replaced, either by local tax increases, tuition increases or private efforts. Please support America's students by opposing cuts in Federal education programs and providing students and schools the resources they need to extend educational and economic opportunity to every American.

Miss Cyle J. Alt, president of the Montebello Teachers Association, recently stated:

Cuts that hurt education, and therefore children are misguided. The budget should not be balanced on the backs of children. I urge you to oppose any proposal, whether regular appropriations or continuing resolutions, that would cut education in fiscal year 1996.

Dr. Terry J. Larsen, the K-12 special projects coordinator for the Alhambra School district, wrote:

I understand that education is facing a cut of \$3 billion or 20 percent—the largest in history. That is unacceptable. A strong educational system is the backbone of a strong nation. These cuts must not stand.

Mr. Ronald W. Johnson, the director of financial aid at UCLA, attested that:

In this era of increased technology, that will usher in the new millennium, the educational preparation for our precollege youth must be supported as a critical funding priority. The inappropriateness of funding reductions to elementary and secondary schools is exacerbated by the dramatic increases in expenditures for prisons in many

States across the Nation. The cost for incarcerating one felon is approximately \$23,000 a year. It is inexcusable that such expenditures would be considered a priority, rather than the proactive investment to K-12 education, higher education, health care systems, and human resource systems. Your continued support for educational funding will provide economic opportunity and inclusive participation in our society, which is vitally important to our national interest.

Finally, I am including in the RECORD this resolution adopted by the Los Angeles City Board of Education last December. It expresses the board's "opposition to reductions in Federal education assistance" and, I believe graphically illustrates the impact that proposed education appropriations will have on one of the largest school districts in the Nation.

I urge my colleagues to heed their consciences and do what is right for America's children.

OPPOSITION TO REDUCTIONS IN FEDERAL EDUCATION ASSISTANCE

(Adopted by the Los Angeles City Board of Education, December 4, 1995)

Whereas, The United States Congress is cutting Federal support for local education programs in an unprecedented manner, with the deepest reductions affecting California schools;

Whereas, These cuts may result in the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) losing over \$72 million in assistance for disadvantaged students, the single largest cut in funding to Los Angeles schools since Federal support for education began 30 years ago;

Whereas, The poverty rate among students in LAUSD averages about 60 percent and Title I, a Federal program which helps low-income students learn basic reading and math skills, may be cut in Los Angeles by over \$24 million;

Whereas, 57 percent of students who attend LAUSD schools speak English as a second language, and Federal assistance to help students learn English may be cut by the Congress by \$104 million nationwide; and

Whereas, Additional cuts to Federal programs which help reduce drug abuse and dropout rates, prevent violence in schools, and help provide students with vocational skills have already been made by the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Education of the City of Los Angeles oppose Federal cuts in education assistance, and urge our Congressional delegation to vote against any education reductions; and be it

Resolved further, That the Board urge the President of the United States to oppose these cuts and veto any legislation that reduces the Federal government's obligation to provide education assistance to the country's neediest students.

IN HONOR OF JEFFREY WHARFF

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to a student of outstanding academic achievement, Jeffrey

Wharff. It is my deepest pleasure to bring to your attention good news. Mr. Jeffrey Craig Wharff of Rochester Hills, MI, was conferred the honor of a Doctorate of Philosophy in the discipline of economics by The American University on January 28, 1996.

Mr. Wharff graduated from Rochester Adams High School in 1980. He then went on to attend Oakland Community College in Auburn Hills, MI. After four semesters he, encouraged by his success, applied and earned entrance to the American University in Washington, DC. Immediately, Jeffrey found his intellectual passion for economics. Following completion of his undergraduate degree in 1987, he swiftly earned his Masters of Arts and has now demonstrated his devotion to the field with a Ph.D.

On behalf of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Donovan Wharff of Rochester Hills, MI; brother Bradley Wharff of Rochester Hills, MI, wife Terri; James Lambert and Mary Matson, his close friends; and Uncle and Aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Richard of Bloomfield Hills, MI, I am pleased to convey their pride and deepest contentment of his outstanding achievement.

We must commend not only Jeffrey's private endeavor but, also, those Michigan educators, elementary through post-secondary, for their interest and commitment which shaped a bright young mind into perpetual curiosity and tenacity of purpose, and provided him with the foundation to find delight in the complex. His accomplishment is a testament to their success and the success of the public educational system.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and pleasure for me to rise today to pay tribute to this outstanding student. I know that Jeffrey Wharff will pursue his interests with the same zeal as he did his academic achievements. I wish him well in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERTA CALVERT HEYER

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, I rise today to honor a great friend and community leader who passed away recently—Roberta Calvert Heyer.

Roberta Heyer was an accomplished painter, landscape artist, educator, civil rights activist, and civic leader.

A San Diego State University graduate with a master of arts degree in art history, Roberta taught elementary school in the 1950's, and art history at Cuyamaca and Mesa Community Colleges from 1976 to 1989. Her knowledge and expertise in art and historical architecture led to her appointment to the Old Town Planned District Review Board, where she served for 5 years.

A resident of the Encanto community since 1958, Roberta organized workshops at her neighborhood school, Encanto Elementary School, to provide art education to students.

In the 1960's, Roberta served as vice president of the local Citizens for Racial Equality. Her work in establishing human relations programs in San Diego schools to foster racial

harmony and understanding was recognized by an appointment as the city of San Diego's representative to the County Human Relations Commission.

Roberta won the respect and admiration of her friends, family, and community for her sense of humor, her community involvement, and her dedication to our democratic principles and values.

In this lifetime, we come across a small number of special people—those who touch our minds, hearts, and souls with their activism, optimism, and dedication to making everyone's life richer. Roberta was one of those chosen few. My thoughts and prayers go out to her husband, Warren, and her family, friends, and the community. This world needs more people like Roberta Calvert Heyer—she will be missed.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 14, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 15

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Airland Forces Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense, focusing on tactical aviation programs.

SR-222

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 581, to repeal those provisions of Federal law that require employees to pay union dues or fees as a condition of employment.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense plan, focusing on emerging battlefield concepts for the 21st century and the implications of these concepts for technology investment decisions.

SR-232A

MARCH 19

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

SeaPower Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the Department of the Navy expeditionary warfare programs.

SR-232A

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Communications Commission.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the unified commands military strategies and operational requirements.

SR-222

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To hold hearings to examine the asset forfeiture program, focusing on issues relating to the Bicycle Club Casino.

SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Hate Crimes Statistic Act.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine comparative risk assessment.

SD-406

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense plan, focusing on technology base programs.

SR-232A

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine global proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1578, Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, H.R. 849, Age Discrimination in Employment Amendments, and proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Older Americans Act.

SD-430

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Congressional Research Service.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the ballistic missile defense program.

SD-192

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-138

Armed Services

Personnel Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense plan, focusing on manpower, personnel, and compensation programs.

SR-222

Budget

To hold hearings on the President's fiscal year 1997 budget proposals.

SD-608

Veterans' Affairs

To resume hearings to examine the reform of health care priorities.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1077, to authorize research, development, and demonstration of hydrogen as an energy carrier, S. 1153, to authorize research, development, and demonstration of hydrogen as an energy carrier, and a demonstration-commercialization project which produces hydrogen as an energy source produced from solid and complex waste for on-site use fuel cells, and H.R. 655, to authorize the hydrogen research, development, and demonstration programs of the Department of Energy.

SD-366

MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 305, to establish the Shenandoah Valley National Battlefields and Commission in the Commonwealth of Virginia, H.R. 1091, to improve the National Park System in the Commonwealth of Virginia, S. 1225, to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct an inventory of historic sites, buildings, and artifacts in the Champlain Valley and the upper Hudson River Valley, including the Lake George area, S. 1226, to require the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a study of battlefields of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and to establish an American Battlefield Protection Program, and S.J. Res. 42, designating the Civil War Center at Louisiana State University as the United States Civil War Center, making the center the flagship institution for planning the sesquicentennial commemoration of the Civil War.

SD-366

10:30 a.m.

Small Business

To hold hearings on HUBZones: Revitalizing inner cities and rural America.

SR-428A

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1605, to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to manage the Strategic Petroleum Reserve more effectively.

SD-366

March 13, 1996

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

4769

MARCH 26

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the proposed budget request for fiscal year 1997 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and to examine recent developments in the Space Station program.

SR-253

MARCH 27

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine Spectrum's use and management.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine global proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings to review certain issues with regard to the Government Printing Office.

SR-301

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to re-

view the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of World War I, AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

345 Cannon Building

MARCH 28

9:00 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the recent settlement and accommodation agreements concerning the Navajo and Hopi land dispute.

SR-485

APRIL 17

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on proposals to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for a voluntary system of spending limits and partial public financing of Senate primary and general election campaigns, to limit contributions by multicandidate political committees, and to reform the financing of Federal elections and Senate campaigns.

SR-301

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings to examine Spectrum's use and management.

SR-253

MAY 1

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on issues with regard to the Government Printing Office.

SR-301

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

335 Cannon Building

POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 14

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1477, to improve the Federal regulation of food, drugs, devices, and biological products.

SH-216